

Terms:
The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$2.00 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinting Establishment—“Compiler Printing Office” on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of the drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENTORS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1863.

A. J. Coover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Pickens and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1863.]

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language—Office at the corner of South Baltimore street, near Foy's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Particular attention paid to collection of Penalties, Bounties, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. If

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1863. If

Dr. Wm. Taylor
Informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. [The Compiler Office has been moved to the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his office one door east of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickens's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. [The Compiler Office has been moved to the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa.]

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's
OFFICE and Dispensary, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 20, 1863. If

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—
Incorporated March 18, 1851.
President—George Brown.
Vice President—S. B. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Directors—George Brown, Dr. H. H. McCarty, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman, Managers—George Brown, D. A. Buehler, R. McCreary, J. B. Russell, J. R. Bess, Samuel R. G. Palmer, John W. Wilson, W. H. Wilson, R. M. Peckham, John B. McClellan, John Wolf, R. G. M. McCreary, John Peckham, John Wright, John Cunningham, Abner F. Gitt, James H. Gitt, M. B. Buehler.
This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without exception. It has a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—All business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring insurance, or wishing to become a stockholder, may apply to the Managers for further information.
The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month at 10 P. M.
Sept. 27, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MARBLE AND GRANITE in EAST YORK STREET, Gettysburg, Pa. [The Compiler Office has been moved to the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa.]

The Great Discovery

THE GREAT DISCOVERY in Rheumatism and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great efficacy. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Spices, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Putty, and all the household necessities. [The Compiler Office has been moved to the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa.]

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand “on the Hill” at the corner of South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Syrops of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruit, Oils, and in fact everything in the line of a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell at the lowest price. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest prices given. He balances himself, thus, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of patronage. T. R. H. [The Compiler Office has been moved to the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa.]

Young Men

AND OLD MEN do not allow your mothers and old wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHING MACHINE, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1863.

Corn Wanted.

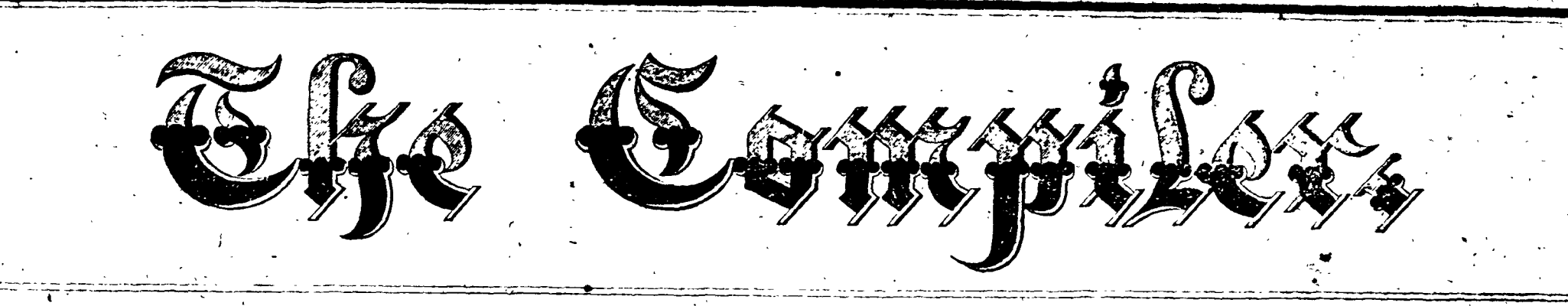
CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCurdy & Diehl.
Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Queensware.

IF YOU WANT ANY OF THE QUEENSWARE see call at A. SCOTT & SONS, where you will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1862.

Dr. R. H. Horners Tonic and Alterative.

Dr. R. H. HORNERS Tonic and Alterative is sold only at his Drug Store. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store. January 25, 1864.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”
G. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.
No. 51.
TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.—A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Littleton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining Lands of Alfred Miller, John Wolford, and David Griesner, and the public road leading from Gettysburg to Berlin, 3 miles from Gettysburg and 1 mile from York Springs, containing 12 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-story Roughcast HOUSE, with a good cellar, a good Weather-boarded Barn, with Sheds attached, and there is also on the tract a young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

No. 2.—A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township, adjoining lands of John Wolford, David Miller, and J. C. Pennington, containing 33 Acres, more or less, about 13 acres being in timber, the balance farm land, under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of F. M. M. M.

ALSO:
“A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, Pa., about 2 miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Daniel Myers, Elijah Myers, John Baker, and others, containing 21 Acres and 97 perches, about 14 acres being meadow, improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, a good cellar, a good Weather-boarded Barn, with Sheds attached, and a spring on the tract, with fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of CARHART N. N. and ABRAHAM N. N.

ALSO:
“A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., on the public road leading from the Menallen road to Hanover, adjoining lands of Samuel Diehl, Christian Hollinger, John McHenry's heirs, and others, containing 23 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story Frame Weather-boarded House, a one-story Frame Barn, with Sheds attached, and a spring on the tract, with fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JAMES D. D.

ALSO:
A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Diehl, Philip Beamer, Daniel McDonald, Valentine Beamer, Jacob Schlosser, and Jacob Orner, containing 26 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story Log HOUSE, with a good cellar, a good Weather-boarded Barn, with Sheds attached, and a spring on the tract, with fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE H. H.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 23, 1864.
200—Taxes paid by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply with the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel S. Lynch, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Menallen township, on the Hanover and Gettysburg road, near Miller's store, the following personal property, viz:

1 HOFER Caper, 2 Hogs, One horse, wagon and harness, double set of harness, nearly new, 1 set of Buggy Harness, Horse Gears, Housings and harness, Saddle and Bridle, Windowsill, Canning, Wheelbarrow, Double and single harness, and Grindstone, Shovel, Forks, &c.; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cooking stove and Pipe, Ten-plate stove, Clock, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpeting, Lard cans, Crockery-ware, Tea, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

Said day to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when all the property will be given and terms made known by.

ELIZABETH M. LYNCH, Executor.

Disolution

OF PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership existing under the firm name and style of Norbeck & Martin, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. J. Martin will receive the business at the old stand.

JACOB NORBECK, Sept. 1, 1864. Wm. J. MARTIN.

Now Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheds & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds. FLOUR, SEEDS, &c. Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profit.

GUANOS. SALT, FISH. GROCERIES, &c. Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.
McCurdy & Diehl.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. If

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. H. HORNERS DRUG AND VARIETY STORE. Just opened a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confections, Groceries, Notions, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.
Jan. 12, 1864.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE MUSEUMS—Persons wishing to visit the Fair, and to see the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple number 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

X. D.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS, Proprietors.
Sept. 1, 1861.

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!! The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once—Office of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Co., 100 N. 2nd St., New York.

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POETRY.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

McClellan and Freedom.
BY J. A. MASON.

“BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM!”
No, we'll rally for the cause,
Constitution and the laws;
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
For we stand for free speech,
For free press and free thought,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
Conscience-McClellan forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

Down with the tyrant, and stand by the law,
For we'll rally round the polls, boys; we'll rally one again!
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
We will vote in millions strong—
To crush out the tyrant's wrong,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
We will defend the land of peace,
That the wicked may be free,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
Conscience-McClellan forever, &c.

We will speak in thunder tone
To the power behind the throne,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
That the wicked may be free,
Must no longer be a knave,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
Conscience-McClellan forever, &c.

We will bring with “Little Mac,”
All our “warden sisters” back,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
To the Union of the Free,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
Conscience-McClellan forever, &c.

Let the Shoddy clear the track,
For here's the Freedom and the Grace,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
Though the tyrant may be free,
We will carry every state,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
Conscience-McClellan forever, &c.

MISCELLANY.

A Bitter Episode in War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
After the battle of Gettysburg there were many incidents of interest among them I may be allowed to draw your attention to the following relating to a Mrs. Captain Brown, of New York State, and Colonel Herbert of Maryland.

A Federal captain had fallen at the first battle of Bull Run. He was in a dying condition. Colonel Herbert, of a Maryland regiment, C. S. A., dismounted from his horse to place the expiring officer in an easy position, “with his head to rest on a moss-covered root of a near tree.”

In the effort, the dying man's pocket book fell. A Confederate soldier stooped to secure it, but the Colonel said, “No! I will take care of that.” At his leisure an examination revealed the name of the dead officer to be a Captain Brown, of New York State, fifty-seven dollars in gold and some important papers. Through the vicissitudes of many life, when men are suffering for gold, when gold would have secured a merciful purpose, and when some members of the command knew that the Colonel had charge of a respectable sum, which many would have considered fairly paid for the service of the day, the Colonel from his noble and honorable purpose of making a true return.

At the battle of Gettysburg, in the ever-memorable charge upon Culp's Hill, July 2, 1863, Colonel Herbert was severely wounded, and while lying at the General Hospital (Camp Letterman) near Gettysburg, heard a lady passing by, and “Wonder if any of the rebel wounded knew about her husband, Captain Brown.” This remark struck the Colonel's heart, and he satisfied himself as to the case by calling her and engaging in a conversation. He informed her that possibly he knew something of her husband. Her eyes glowed with hope. She had been seeking information of her husband, and he had been in the battle of Bull Run, but until now, in vain. The Colonel produced from his battle worn haversack the papers of the deceased, and then counted down the identical fifty-seven dollars in gold, which he had kept until trying difficult. The feelings of the long-distressed widow under such generous revelation from a rebel can better be imagined than described.

The following statement was made in the Congressional Record, in the adjournment of the number of troops furnished by the several States since the beginning of the war:

Alabama has furnished.....40,000
Florida.....4,000
Georgia.....30,000
Louisiana.....36,000
Mississippi.....50,000
North Carolina.....25,000
South Carolina.....25,000
Texas.....27,000
Tennessee.....44,000
Virginia.....103,000
Arkansas.....28,000
Kentucky.....20,000
Maryland.....20,000
Missouri.....35,000

Total.....488,000
This is a small number by the side of the millions called out by Lincoln.

A Catholic priest, a good Democrat, of Indiana, was recently riding a fine horse, when a satrap of Lincoln accosted him by saying: “How do you ride so fine a horse; do you not know that Lincoln is a pack-ox?” “I know that very well,” replied the priest, “and I will tell you the reason why I do not follow his example. In 1860, the people elected the biggest jackass in the United States, and he kept on trying to do the same thing, and he appointed all the other jackasses to office, so that there is not another left for me to ride.”

If you want more taxation, a larger public debt, vote for Lincoln. If you want to take your first, second and third born sons to carry on the war, vote for Lincoln. If you want to find your currency in a ruined condition, your greenbacks worth thirty cents on the dollar, if you want the price of everything you buy to go up—if this is what you want, vote for the Abolition party.

The Republicans seek to make partisan capital out of victories won by our armies. They are consistent in this, for the whole war has been to their mind, simply a means to secure their party re-election—means to secure their party re-election—the Union a secondary object.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to inform Gen. McClellan of his nomination for the Presidency, waited upon him on Thursday week. The following is the committee's letter informing him of the fact, and his reply thereto:

Letter of the Committee.
New York, Sept. 8, 1864.

Major General George B. McClellan:
The undersigned were appointed a committee to inform you of the nomination of the Chicago Convention, which met on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States; and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representatives of the American Union, and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and inspiring motive in every mind.

And we wish to add, that the purpose of the Chicago Convention, as manifested in its proceedings, was the election of one who has been devoted to its cause; who is its earnest hope, and confident belief that your election will restore to our country union, peace, and constitutional liberty.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants. [Signed by the Committee.]
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The following is the letter of General McClellan accepting the Chicago nomination:

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864. Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic party for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unlooked for, and happy to know that I have been chosen to represent the Democratic party in the Presidential election of 1864.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and exalt in my mind the principles of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution, and the rights of the people. It has been a constant reminder to me that the Union is the basis of our country, and that the preservation of the Union is the basis of our country.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of compromise and compromise. It was a compromise between the interests of the North and the South, and it was a compromise between the interests of the North and the South. It was a compromise between the interests of the North and the South, and it was a compromise between the interests of the North and the South.

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1864.

PEACE AND UNION!

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATION.

For President,
MAJOR GENERAL
GEO. BRINTON MCCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

CONGRESS.

ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.
ABRAHAM KRISSE, Freedom tp.
JOHN N. CHAPMAN, St. Lawrence tp.

JOSEPH BURKE, Conango tp. (2 years).
JACOB M. L. BERTICK, tp. (2 years).

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH.

The Democratic Congressional Conference, at Gettysburg, Pa., Monday last, resulted in the unanimous re-nomination of Gen. ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

This is not only a well-deserved compliment to the nominee, but it secures to the district for two years more the services of one of the most useful Representatives it has yet had.

During the last session his every vote was dictated by the highest patriotism—the greatest good of the country. And such will be in the future. Having proven himself a good and faithful servant, the people (and he is emphatically a people's man) will do themselves the credit of re-electing him.

Gen. Coffroth made several speeches in this county last week. He regretted that he could not give us more of his time, but his duty to other parts of the district prevented. Wherever he spoke, the clear and candid expression of his views, his thorough exposure of the doctrines of the Abolitionists, and his eloquent invocations for the restoration of Peace and Union under the Constitution, won for him hosts of admirers. Let all the people give him "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together."

A Starling Statement.—"I am opposed to this war, and I am going to make a statement which may settle the Democrats of Bedford county. I say that every man who favors the war and sustains the Lincoln would have been a Tory, if he had lived at the time of the Revolution."

The above statement was made by Alex. H. Coffroth at the Democratic meeting on Monday night last.—Bedford Patriot.

We are authorized by Gen. Coffroth to pronounce the above statement false in every particular. What he did say was that those who are now applauding President Lincoln for his arrests of American citizens upon the ground that they differ from and denounce his administration, would, in the Revolution, have sided with the bloated King of England against the Colonists, and would have been Tories. And to prove the assertion he read from Burke, Chatham and Fox. This nails the last Abolition lie. What next?

When McClellan, two years ago, drove the rebels from Maryland, and thus prevented an invasion of Pennsylvania, the trembling office-holders hereabouts thanked him "a thousand times," as did their master, Lincoln. But now that the gallant leader of the Army of the Potomac has been placed in the field for the Presidency by the people against their "joking" patron, he becomes, all at once, in their eyes, only a subject for denunciation and vilification—a villain and a traitor! There's decency, there's gratitude for you—office holders' gratitude! Men of America, mark these slanders.

The Age says there is no break in the Democratic column, and that the ranks are closing up everywhere to present a determined front to the common enemy. Let the command ring along the whole line, Forward!

"Peace! Union! Liberty!"—Peace is better than war—Union is better than sectional division—and Liberty for the white man is better than "freedom" and starvation for the negro. When our fathers of the Revolution declared and fought for Liberty, they meant it for themselves and their posterity. They did not look upon, and would not recognize, the negro as the equal of the white man. Are we wiser than our fathers?

The Abolitionists say they will not make peace except on the condition that slavery is abolished in all the rebellious States. The Democrats say they will make peace on the basis of the Constitution alone.

Lincoln papers are busy quoting items against McClellan from southern rebel sheets and their Canadian sympathizers. Poor authority, but the best they can find.

John Van Buren is in favor of Gen. McClellan's election. He says that Lincoln and Davis can never make a peace that will relieve the sanction of the American people.

Old Northampton will give 4,000 man for McClellan—probably 5,000. The honest Pennsylvania yeomanry are waking up to the enormities of New England Abolition rags.

John Cerna, who is at all times and in everything for John Cerna, made a speech at a Lincoln gathering in Philadelphia recently, whereas the nigger papers parade him with a flourish as a new convert. The truth is that he has been coquetting with the Republicans for several years, and last year voted for Curtin. His defection has been a benefit to the Democratic party, and a losing game to him.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan.—Work

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

The Abolitionists are trying to shift the responsibility for the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise (the adoption of which would have prevented war) from their own guilty shoulders to those of others. We have, however, the testimony of Stephen A. Douglas against them, and that they cannot successfully dispute. Here it is.

In a speech in the Senate, on the 3d of January, 1861, in commenting on his own and the Crittenden Compromise, the "Little Giant," turning to the Republican side, said:

"If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, pray tell us what you will do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis and Toombs,) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, as final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an honorable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

That's a "clincher," and all the special pleading in the world will not relieve the Republican majority in Congress from the plume which they incurred by defeating so just a measure of settlement, and thus inviting one of the bloodiest wars on record. The stain of "preferring their abolition party policy to the country's peace" is upon them, and such cannot wipe it off.

"DOCTORS DEFERRING."

The last Adams Sentinel says:

"The Chicago Platform is as full of this idea (surrendering to the rebels) as an egg is of meat. Its only thought is sympathy with the Rebellion."

Per contra, the Washington Chronicle, edited by Jno. W. Forney, the President's "dog" and mouthpiece, uses the language which follows:

Whatever may be said of that portion of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention which are repugnant to the welfare of every patriotic man, it is to be regretted that that important body, representing so large a portion of the American people, solemnly declare that the Union must be preserved. Mark the words in which this determination is expressed. 'We will adhere to the Union, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union and the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, both northern and southern.' This expression is probably the most significant admission that could be presented to the enemies in arms against the Republic.

Further on, in the same article, the Chronicle says the platform "expresses, in most emphatic terms, a fervent devotion to the Union," that the Democratic leaders "attempt to outbid Mr. Lincoln on the score of Unionism," and winds up in this language: "Hence it is that, while we hail the resolution of the Chicago Convention as a declaration of devotion to the republic, and a determination to save the Union, we prefer Abraham Lincoln."

Our neighbor should read the above attentively, not to become familiar with it, but to be much to his credit to manifest the same candor, and he would be giving less "aid and comfort" to the rebellion by so doing.

THE "SENTINEL" AND MCCLELLAN.

[From the Adams Sentinel, May 13, 1862.]

In triumph, every bulletin, every mail, almost every breeze from the South is now bringing us intelligence of the glorious results of McClellan's splendid triumph at Yorktown. The telegraphic news are thrilling us with the signal victory almost every hour. While we were still busy discussing the pros and cons about Yorktown, the lightning line brought us the glad news from Williamsburg, and before that it fairly settled in the public mind, we have news of the signal victory near West Point by the Divisions of Sedgwick and Franklin, the latter of which was kept aloft on its transports by the foresight of McClellan for this very purpose.—The Adams Sentinel.

The language of the bulletins is now peculiarly buoyant and inspiring. The defeats are resolute of triumphs past and victories to come. Under destruction to the greatest, finest, most thoroughly disciplined and strongly fortified army of "secession," seems to be as certain as death. So rapid and so brilliant are the successes of McClellan's brilliant campaign, that he has brought home to some heretofore obdurate hearts.

[From the Adams Sentinel, May 13, 1862.]

Oh motion of Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., the following noble resolutions were passed by the National House of Representatives on Friday last. When it is remembered that Mr. Lovejoy is the Representative man of that school of politicians who have heretofore censured Gen. McClellan's method of conducting his campaign, the tribute of praise will have its force intensified a hundred fold, and Mr. Lovejoy's generous action will be more thoroughly understood.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God, that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hears of the triumphs which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated with their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Let Democrats bear this testimony in mind, and when efforts are made to belittle General McClellan's great services to the state, let this significant testimony of Mr. Lincoln, General Halleck, and the Republican Congress, be produced.—World.

A "JOKER" FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York World says (and the statement cannot be denied) that the following incident occurred on the battle-field of Antietam a few days after the fight: While the President was driving over the field in an ambulance, accompanied by Marshal Lamont, General McClellan, and another officer, heavy details of men were engaged in the task of burying the dead. The ambulance had just reached the neighborhood of the old stone bridge, where the dead were piled highest, when Mr. Lincoln, suddenly stopping, said to the men engaged in the task, "Come, I give you that song about 'Pleasure Butlers'." McClellan has never heard it. "Not now, if you please, Marshal," said General McClellan with a shudder. "I would prefer to hear it some other place and time."

And yet there is a party of men, many of them ministers of the gospel, who are trying to seduce the people into re-electing this joker to the Presidency of the United States.

MUST CONFESS IT.

The Bedford Gazette says that the people everywhere, of all political shades, are endorsing the eminent fitness of the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Even the opponents of the party that made the nominations are beyond reproach, and well qualified for the offices which they were nominated to fill. This is more than a great many have said about their own candidates, and infinitely more than any of them can truthfully say. Nothing but inherent love of shoddy and plunder keeps them from openly declaring themselves in favor of the Constitution and the Union, by advocating the election of the National candidates of the Chicago Convention. Read what a few of their prominent papers say.

If the Chicago Convention had not nominated George B. McClellan we should have been surprised for all the names before it is the most popular.

He is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen.

The very fact that he is not a party leader makes him the better party candidate.

The Democratic party stands pledged to do its best to save the Union.—Philadelphia Press, Sept. 1.

Gen. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements and unblemished private reputation.—New York Tribune.

The Administration Giving Evidence in the General Election.

In view of the attempts of the Republican party to circulate slanders against General McClellan, we give the following testimony respecting his abilities and services from various members of the administration: Washington, July 2, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan:

I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting never was done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

A. LINCOLN.

Two days afterward, when Mr. Lincoln had fuller information, General McClellan received the following:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I thank you for the relief you gave me. Be assured the heroism of yourself, officers, and men is, and forever will be, appreciated.

A. LINCOLN.

In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at the White House, in which he said:

There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. All accounts show that General McClellan is in the very selflessness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will be successful.

I know General McClellan wishes to do no more than what he wanted and needed.

I believe he is a brave and able man, and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him.

Here is General Halleck's testimony: Washington, August 31, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan:

I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely true to you.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan:

The results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The wisdom and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Says Mr. Lincoln, referring to Antietam: WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1862.

Your dispatch of today received. God bless you and all with you. Destroy the rebel army if possible.

A. LINCOLN.

To Major General George B. McClellan.

But the Republican Congress also gives its testimony. On the 16th day of July, Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

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Gen. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements and unblemished private reputation.—New York Tribune.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 10th, furnishes the following:

"Mr. Pendleton's letter of acceptance will be shown to the Chicago platform. He is opposed to any more blood spilling in any way give aid and comfort to Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and considers the main issue whether he shall be continued in power or not. There are nearly one hundred democratic papers in Ohio, and all but one—the Columbus Enquirer, which has hoisted the McClellan standard."

"Mr. Vallandigham is in this city to-night. The Associated Press dispatch from Columbus to-night does him great injustice. While Gen. McClellan's letter does not please Mr. Vallandigham, he has no intention of any revolutionary measures regarding the said letter. Mr. Vallandigham is not in favor of any other convention or nomination, but he is in favor of a modification of some points of the letter."

A meeting of McClellan Minute Men was held on Tuesday evening, in New York, at which the Hon. Fernando Wood was invited to speak. Being unable to attend, he sent the following letter, in which he avows himself an earnest supporter of McClellan:

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to address the Nineteenth Ward McClellan Minute Guard is received. I regret that your meeting is for to-morrow evening, as I am obliged to go to Albany to-morrow afternoon, and I cannot, therefore, be in New York. Upon some other occasion it will give me pleasure to address the Minute Guard, and to add my voice to the thousands who are now preparing to elect George B. McClellan our next President.

Although I was opposed to the nomination of that distinguished man, yet when the Convention decided in his favor he became my candidate, and he shall have my earnest and determined support.

I hope to address the ratification meeting, when I shall give my reasons more at length.

Thanking you for the invitation, I am Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

As the Lincoln papers appear to be somewhat concerned as to Mr. Vallandigham's position since the letter of acceptance, we will relieve them by stating that he will have good authority for saying that he will vote for McClellan and Pendleton.

The New York News, which got up some "fuss" by a proposition for the re-assembling of the Chicago Convention, now backs down, and says it is too late in the day for any such movement.

Thus ends this "tempest in a tea pot." The Lincolnites, who were in such a lather at the prospect of a Democratic split a few days ago, are decidedly "down in the mouth" again. Nothing will save old Abe now.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

On the 12th inst., the Congressional Conference of the 16th District met at McElvaine's Tavern, in Fulton county, and proceeded to organize by the election of Wm. McClellan, Esq., of Adams county, as Chairman, and J. Palmer, Esq., of Bedford, as Secretary. The following were the Conference:

Adams—Wm. McClellan, Esq., F. McIntire, C. M. Swopes.

Franklin—Augustus Duncan, Esq., John Croft, C. M. Duncan, Esq.

Fulton—Wm. S. Nelson, John A. Robinson, Esq., C. A. Gaither, Esq.

Bedford—Maj. J. M. Reynolds, A. J. Sansom, J. Palmer, Esq.

Somerset—Lewis Lichty, Esq., A. W. Mowrey, John A. Cessna.

On motion of Maj. J. M. Reynolds, of Bedford county, it was

Resolved, That Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, be unanimously declared the nominee.

On motion of C. M. Duncan, Esq., of Franklin, the chair appointed the following committee to wait upon Gen. Coffroth and inform him of his nomination: C. M. Duncan, Esq., Maj. J. M. Reynolds, C. A. Gaither, Esq.

Gen. Coffroth appeared with the Committee before the Conference and in a very able speech presented his views upon the situation of the country and the duty of the Democratic party in the crisis—and accepting the nomination.

The Conference adjourned with three cheers for Gen. Coffroth and three more for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

GOOD NEWS FROM MAINE.

[Special Despatch to the Age.]

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 15.—The latest returns of the election held on Monday last, have been received from the entire State. On the whole, the Democrats have won, but their majority, which was 17,500 last year, is reduced to about 13,000—a Democratic gain of 4,500. This was accomplished in spite of the votes of over five thousand soldiers who were specially sent home from the army to vote the Abolition ticket.

Attend to the Abolitionists.

Let the Democrats of each and every election district appoint a committee to attend to the assessment of Democratic voters. Remember that all assessments must be made at least ten days previous to the election. See to it that the brave men in the army are assessed and have their taxes paid. Our soldiers must not be defrauded of their right to vote for their favorite General.

Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance will be found on our first page. Read it.—All who are in favor of Peace and Union will find in this patriotic, straightforward, manly document, the strongest pledge for both.

The Chicago Tribune and McClellan's letter have made so many converts to the Democratic Union restoration policy among the honest men of the shoddy party, that the office holders and contractors are most seriously alarmed. They, in fancy, already see a very sharp stick coming after them.

The Chicago Journal, a Republican paper, says that the railroad officers in that city reported, from the day of the first arrival of visitors to the Democratic National Convention until the second day of the session of the convention, two hundred and thirty shoddy passengers! Chicago was a mass meeting for four days. During that time we did not see a single man who acknowledged himself to be a "Republican."

A New Dress.—The Valley Spirit, which was destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg, and its publication suspended for some time, came to us again last week in an entire new dress. It is somewhat reduced in size, but is improved in appearance. It is an able Democratic paper and deserving of the most liberal patronage.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAKING!

Large Democratic Meeting at Fairfield.

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1864.

PEACE AND UNION!

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

For President,

MAJOR GENERAL

GEO. BRINTON MCCLELLAN,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

CONGRESS,

ALEXANDER B. COFFROTH, Somerset Co.

Assembly.

JAMES H. MARSHALL, Hamiltonian tp.

Commissioner.

ABRAHAM KRISSE, Freedom tp.

Director of the Poor.

JOHN N. GRANT, Straban township.

Editors,

JOSEPH BURKE, Concord tp., (3 years.)

JACOB REIL, Berwick tp., (2 years.)

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH.

The Democratic Congressional Conference, at McMillan's, on Monday last, resulted in the unanimous re-nomination of Gen. ALEXANDER B. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

This is not only a well-merited compliment to the nominee, but it secures to the district for two years more the services of one of the most useful Representatives it has yet had.

During the last session his every vote was dictated by the highest patriotism—the greatest good of the country. And such they will be in the future. Having proven himself a good and faithful servant, the people and he are emphatically a people's man; he do themselves the credit of re-electing him.

Gen. Coffroth made several speeches in this county last week. He regretted that he could not give us more of his time, but his duty to other parts of the district prevented. Wherever he spoke, the clear and candid expression of his views, his thorough exposure of the doctrines of the Abolitionists, and his eloquent invocations for the restoration of Peace and Union under the Constitution, won for him hosts of admirers. Let all the people give him a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

A Starting Statement.—I am opposed to this war, and I am going to make a statement which may settle the Democrats of Bedford county. I say that every man who favors the war and sustains Abolition, would have been a Tory, if he had lived at the time of the Revolution.

The above statement was made by Alex. B. Coffroth at the Democratic meeting on Monday night last. Bedford Patriot.

We are authorized by Gen. Coffroth to pronounce the above statement false in every particular. What he did say was, that those who are now applauding President Lincoln for his arrests of American citizens upon the ground that they differ from and denounce his administration, would, in the Revolution, have sided with the bloated King of England against the Colonists, and would have been Tories. And to prove the assertion he read from Burke, Chatham and Fox. This nails the last Abolition lie. What next?

When McClellan, two years ago, drove the rebels from Maryland, and thus prevented an invasion of Pennsylvania, the trembling office-holders hereabouts thanked him "a thousand times," as did their master, Lincoln. But now that the gallant leader of the Army of the Potomac has been placed in the field for the Presidency by the people against their "joking" patron, he becomes, all at once, in their eyes, only a subject for denunciation and vilification—a villain and a traitor! There's decency, there's gratitude for you—office-holders' gratitude! Men of America, mark these slanderers.

The Age says there is no break in the Democratic column, and that the ranks are closing up everywhere to present a determined front to the common enemy.—Let the command ring along the whole line, Forward!

"Peace! Union! Liberty!"—Peace is better than war—Union is better than sectional division—and Liberty for the white man is better than "freedom" and starvation for the negro. When our fathers of the Revolution declared and fought for Liberty, they meant it for themselves and their posterity. They did not look upon, and would not recognize, the negro as the equal of the white man. Are we wiser than our fathers?

The Abolitionists say they will not make peace except on the condition that slavery is abolished in all the rebellious States. The Democrats say they will make peace on the basis of the Constitution alone.

Lincoln papers are busy quoting items against McClellan from southern rebel sheets and their Canadian sympathizers. Poor authority, but the best they can find.

John Van Duren is in favor of Gen. McClellan's election. He says that Lincoln and Davis can never make a peace that will receive the sanction of the American people.

Old Northampton will give 4,000 man for McClellan—probably 5,000. The honest Pennsylvania yeomanry are waking up to the enormities of New England Abolition riles.

John Cessna, who is at all times and in everything for—John Cessna, made a speech at a Lincoln gathering in Philadelphia recently, wherein the nigger papers paraded a hundred as a new convert. The truth is that he has been coquetting with the Republicans for several years, and last year voted for Curtis. His defection has been a benefit to the Democratic party—and a losing game to him.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan.—World.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

The Abolitionists are trying to shift the responsibility for the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise (the adoption of which would have prevented war) from their own guilty shoulders to those of others. We have, however, the testimony of Stephen A. Douglas against them, and that they cannot successfully dispute. Here it is.

In a speech in the Senate, on the 3d of January, 1861, in commenting on his own and the Crittenden Compromise, the "Little Giant," turning to the Republican side, said:

"If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, pray tell us what you will do? I address the inquiry to the Republican alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis and Toombs), expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

That's a "clinch," and all the special pleading in the world will not relieve the Republican majority in Congress from the odium which they incurred by defeating so just a measure of settlement, and thus in viting one of the bloodiest wars on record. The stain of "preferring their abolition party policy to the country's peace" is upon them, and they cannot wipe it out.

"DOCTORS DIFFERING."

The last Adams Sentinel says:

"The Chicago Platform is as full of this (surrendering to the rebels) as an egg is of yolk. Its only thought is sympathy with the rebellion."

Per contra, the Washington Chronicle, edited by Jno. W. Forney, the President's "dog" and mouthpiece, uses the language which follows:

Whatever may be said of that portion of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention which criticizes the federal administration, every patriot must be rejoiced to see that every loyal body representing a large portion of the American people, solemnly declare that the Union must be preserved. Mark the words in which this determination is expressed: "We will adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union and the Constitution as the only solid foundation of strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, both northern and southern." This expression is probably the most significant admission that could be presented to the enemies in arms against the Republic.

Further on, in the same article, the Chronicle says the platform "expresses, in most emphatic terms, a fervent devotion to the Union," that the Democratic leaders "attempt to outbid Mr. Lincoln on the score of Unionism," and winds up in this language:

If we it is that, while we hail the resolution of the Chicago Convention as a declaration of the republic, and a determination to save the Union, we prefer Abraham Lincoln.

Our neighbor should read the above sentiment often to become familiar with it.—It would be much to his credit to manifest the same candor, and he would be giving less "aid and comfort" to the rebellion by so doing.

THE "SENTINEL" AND MCCLELLAN.

[From the Adams Sentinel, May 13, 1862.]

To Triumph.—Every despatch, every bulletin, every mail brings us news from the South is now bringing us intelligence of the glorious results of McClellan's splendid triumph at Yorktown. The telegraphic wires are thrilling us with joyous messages almost every hour. While we were still busy discussing the pros and cons about the glad news, the lightning light brought us the glad news of the capture of the rebels, and that is fairly settled in the public mind, we have news of the signal victory near West Point by the Divisions of Sedgwick and Franklin, the latter of which was kept aloft on its transports by the foresight of McClellan for this very purpose.—The twenty thousand National troops totally routed thirty thousand Rebels in the severest battle yet fought on the Peninsula.

The language of the bulletins is now peculiarly buoyant and inspiring. The despatches are redolent of triumphs past and victories to come. Utter destruction of the greatest, finest, most thoroughly disciplined and strongly fortified army of "Secession," seems to be as certain as death. So rapid and so brilliant are the successes of McClellan's army, that conviction has been brought home to some heretofore obdurate hearts.

[From the Adams Sentinel, May 13, 1862.]

On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., the following resolutions were passed by the National House of Representatives on Friday last. When it is remembered that Mr. Lovejoy is the Representative man of that school of politicians who have heretofore censured Gen. McClellan's method of conducting his campaign, this tribute of praise will have its force intensified a hundred fold.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction the intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated with their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the same thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Let Democrats bear this testimony in mind, and when efforts are made to belittle General McClellan's great services to the State, let this significant testimony of Mr. Lincoln, General Halleck, and the Republican Congress, be produced.—World.

A "JOKER" FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York World says (and the statement cannot be denied) that the following incident occurred on the battlefield of Antietam a few days after the fight: While the President was driving over the field in an ambulance, accompanied by Marshal Lamont, General McClellan, and another officer, heavy details of men were engaged in the task of burying the dead. The ambulance had just reached the neighborhood of the old stone bridge, where the dead were piled highest, when Mr. Lincoln, suddenly slipping Marshal Lamont upon the knee, exclaimed: "Come, Lamont! give us that song about 'Pineyune Butler'! McClellan has never heard it!" "Not now, if you please, Marshal," said General McClellan with a shudder. "I would prefer to bear it some other place and time."

And yet there is a party of men, many of them ministers of the gospel, who are trying to seduce the people into re-electing this joker to the Presidency of the United States.

MUST CONFESS IT.

The Bedford Gazette says that the people everywhere, of all political shades, are endorsing the eminent fitness of the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Even the opponents of the party that made the nominations, must confess that the candidates are beyond reproach, and well qualified for the offices which they were nominated to fill. This is more than a great many have said about their own candidates, and infinitely more than any of them can truthfully say. Nothing but inherent love of shoddy and plunder keeps them from openly declaring themselves in favor of the Constitution and the Union, by advocating the election of the National candidates of the Chicago Convention. Read what a few of their prominent papers say:—

If the Chicago Convention had not nominated George B. McClellan we should have been surprised, for of all the names before it is the most popular.

He is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen.

The very fact that he is not a party leader makes him the better party candidate.

The Democratic party stands pledged to do its best to save the Union.—Philadelphia Free Press, Sept. 1.

Gen. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements and unstained private reputation.—New York Tribune.

THE ADMINISTRATION GIVING EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

In view of the attempts of the Republican papers to circulate slanders against General McClellan, we give the following testimony respecting his abilities and services from various members of the administration:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan:

I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting never was done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

A. LINCOLN.

Two days afterward, when Mr. Lincoln had fuller information, General McClellan received the following:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your two divisions of 12 and 1 1/2 regts. yesterday gave me. Be assured the lesson of your self, officers, and men, is and forever will be, appreciated.

A. LINCOLN.

In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at the White House, in which he said:

There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War.

General McClellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will be so.

I know General McClellan will be successful. General McClellan is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed.

I believe he is a brave and able man, and I stand here, as justice requires me to, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him.

Here is General Halleck's testimony:

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan:

I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely devoted to you.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1862.

Major General McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Says Mr. Lincoln, referring to Antietam:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1862.

Your dispatch of to-day received. God bless you and all with you. Destroy the rebellion if possible.

To Major General George B. McClellan.

But the Republican Congress also gives its testimony. On the 16th of July, Mr. Edwards (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which, by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

On the 9th of May, 1862, after the victories of Yorktown, Williamsburg and West Point, Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra radical in the House of Representatives, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives, from time to time, bears witness to the triumph of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated with their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the same thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Let Democrats bear this testimony in mind, and when efforts are made to belittle General McClellan's great services to the State, let this significant testimony of Mr. Lincoln, General Halleck, and the Republican Congress, be produced.—World.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 10th, furnishes the following:

Mr. Pendleton's letter of acceptance will be upon the Chicago platform. He is opposed to any more that would in any way give aid and comfort to Mr. Lincoln's rebellion, and considers the main issue whether the South shall be continued in power or not. There are nearly one hundred democratic papers in Ohio, and all but one—the Columbus Crisis, Medary—have hoisted the McClellan standard.

"Mr. Vallandigham is in this city to-night. The Associated Press despatch from Columbus to-night does him great injustice. While Gen. McClellan's letter does not please Mr. Vallandigham, he has no intention of any revolutionary measures regarding the said letter. Mr. Vallandigham is not in favor of any other convention or nomination, but would like a modification or explanation of some points of the letter."

A meeting of McClellan Minute Men was held on Tuesday evening, in New York, at which the Hon. Fernando Wood was invited to speak. Being unable to attend, he sent the following letter, in which he avows himself an earnest supporter of McClellan:

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to address the Nineteenth Ward McClellan Minute Guard is received. I regret that your meeting is for to-morrow evening, as I am obliged to go to Albany to-morrow afternoon, and I will not therefore be in New York.

On some other occasion it will give me pleasure to address the Minute Guard, and to add my voice to the thousands who are now preparing to elect George B. McClellan our next President.

Although I was opposed to the nomination of that distinguished man, yet when the Convention decided in his favor he became my candidate, and he shall have my earnest and determined support.

I hope to address the ratification meeting, when I shall give my reasons more at length.

Thanking you for the invitation, I am, Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

As the Lincoln papers appear to be somewhat concerned as to Mr. Vallandigham's position since the letter of acceptance, we will repeat them by stating that we have good authority for saying that he will vote for McClellan and Pendleton.

The New York News, which got up some "fuss" by a proposition for the re-assembling of the Chicago Convention, now backs down, and says it is too late in the day for any such movement.

This ends this "tempest in a tea pot."—The Lincolnites, who were in such glee at the prospect of a Democratic split a few days ago, are decidedly "down in the mouth" again. Nothing will save old Abe now.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

On the 12th inst., the Congressional Conference of the 16th District met at McMillan's Tavern, in Fulton county, and proceeded to organize by the election of Wm. McClellan, Esq., of Adams county, as Chairman, and J. Palmer, Esq., of Bedford, as Secretary. The following were the Congressmen:

Adams—Wm. McClellan, Esq., F. McInnis, C. M. Swope.

Fulton—Amos Duncan, Esq., John Croft, C. M. Duncan, Esq.

Bedford—Hon. W. S. Nelson, John A. Robinson, Esq., C. A. Gaither, Esq., Bedford—Maj. J. M. Reynolds, A. J. Sanson, J. Palmer, Esq.

Somerset—Lewis Laidley, Esq., A. W. Mowery, John A. Cessna.

On motion of Maj. J. M. Reynolds, of Bedford county, it was

Resolved, That Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, be unanimously declared the nominee.

On motion of C. M. Duncan, Esq., of Franklin, the chair appointed the following committee to wait upon Gen. Coffroth and inform him of his nomination: C. M. Duncan, Esq., Maj. J. M. Reynolds, C. A. Gaither, Esq.

Gen. Coffroth appeared with the Committee before the Conference and in a very able speech presented his views upon the situation of the country and the duty of the Democratic party in the crisis—and accepting the nomination.

The Conference adjourned with three cheers for Gen. Coffroth and three more for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

GOOD NEWS FROM YALE.

[Special Despatch to the Age.]

BAXFORD, Maine, Sept. 15.—The latest returns of the election held on Monday last, have been received from the entire State. Gen. the Abolition candidate, is elected, but his majority, which was 17,500 last year, is reduced to about 13,000—a Democratic gain of 4,500! This was accomplished in spite of the votes of over five thousand soldiers who were specially sent home from the army to vote the Abolition ticket.

Attend to the Assessments.

Let the Democrats of each and every election district appoint a committee to attend to the assessment of Democratic voters. Remember that all assessments must be made at least ten days previous to the election. See to it that the brave men in the army are assessed and have their taxes paid. Our soldiers must not be defrauded of their rights to vote for their favorite General.

Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance will be found on our first page. Read it. All who are in favor of Peace and Union will find in this patriotic, straight-forward, manly document, the strongest pledge for both.

The Chicago platform and McClellan's letter have made so many converts to the Democratic Union restoration policy among the honest men of the shoddy party, that the office holders and contractors are most seriously alarmed. They, in fancy, already see a very sharp stick coming after them.

The Chicago Journal, a Republican paper, says that the railroad officers in that city reported, from the day of the first arrival of visitors to the Democratic National Convention until the second day of the session of the convention, two hundred and thirty thousand passengers! Chicago was a mass meeting for four days. During that time we did not see a single man who acknowledged himself to be a "Republican."

A New Dress.—The Valley Spirit, which was destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg, and its publication suspended for some time, came to us again last week in the most improved form. It is somewhat reduced in size, but is improved in appearance. It is an able Democratic paper and deserving of the most liberal patronage.

A. J. Glessbrenner, Esq., was on Tuesday and Wednesday nominated for Congress by the York, Cumberland and Perry district conference.

A Republican paper says—"It is roughly calculated that within the next year there will be three more drafts."—We should say that was rough.



THE PEOPLE SPEAKING!

Large Democratic Meeting at Fairfield.

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of Hamiltonian and surrounding townships turned out in large numbers to the meeting at Fairfield on Wednesday evening.

The speaking took place at Mr. Alexander Benchoff's hotel, which was handsomely illuminated, with a large American flag over the stand. After martial music, the following organization was had:

President, Isaac Robinson, Esq.

Vice Presidents, William Culp, Jesse P. Tupper, Capt. Frederick Diehl, Zachariah Myers, Charles Kobl, John Henry, John Sanders, Alexander Benchoff, Barney Bigham, Peter Stoner.

Secretaries, Robert Watson, Benjamin J. Reed, George C. Grass, Jno. W. McConnell, Frederick Peters.

Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was then introduced, and received with hearty cheers. He reviewed, at some length, and in a very able manner, the issues of the day, giving great satisfaction to his numerous auditors.

Wm. McClellan, Esq., H. J. Stahl, and J. Harvey White, Esq., also addressed the meeting, when it adjourned with three cheers for McClellan and Pendleton and the whole Democratic ticket. The demonstration was a very gratifying one, giving promise of a happy result at the elections.

Grand Rally at Littlestown.

The Democratic meeting at Littlestown, on Thursday evening, was a glorious demonstration—not a mere township gathering, but it turned out to be a mass meeting. The lower townships rallied in their strength, whilst this town and vicinity was handsomely represented, a special train of cars having been chartered to run between the two points. New Oxford and Hanover also helped to swell the crowd. Upon the arrival of the train at Littlestown, the five or six hundred free Democrats present were formed into line, (Hon. Wm. McSherry chief marshal), and marched through the chief streets, headed by an excellent band of martial music, a large American flag, and a transparency, bearing the inscriptions, "Peace, Union, Liberty!" "Down with the Shoddyites!" "No Arbitrary Arrests!" and "The People want to Swap Horses!" Upon the return of the procession to the starting point, J. Stahl's hotel, the meeting was organized as follows:

President, Henry Spalding, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Joseph Funk, Esq., Hon. David Ziegler, John Lilly, John Ritt, Wm. Dutton, Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., Joseph Arantz, Francis Bream, Esq., Elias Spensler, Capt. Robert McCurdy, Harvey D. Wattles, David Newcomer, Amos Lefever, Esq., Joseph Delaney, Esq., Daniel Geiselman, Esq., Francis Polkman, Wm. A. McSherry, Esq., J. E. Smith, Joseph A. Shorb, G. W. Welsh, Wm. E. Myers, Dr. J. A. Swope, I. D. W. Stoner, Sylvester Harner, Jno. F. McSherry, Esq.

Hon. Wm. McSherry made a brief but telling speech, when he introduced Gen. Coffroth, who entertained the vast assembly in a speech of much merit, being frequently interrupted by loud applause.

John A. Marshall, Esq., of Philadelphia, followed, and his remarks were also received in an enthusiastic manner. J. C. Neely, Esq., and H. J. Stahl also addressed the meeting, when it adjourned with cheers for McClellan and Pendleton and the whole Democratic ticket.

This meeting was, both in numbers and enthusiasm, in admirable contrast with that held by the Abolitionists in the same place on the evening preceding. The latter, we were assured, notwithstanding the efforts to make it a "big thing," was small and spiritless. One fact in this connection speaks well for the Democrats of Gettysburg. Whilst the special train to the Abolition meeting took down only about twenty-five persons, the train to the Democratic meeting had more than double that number. Truly, the Democrats are aroused.

Big Fun Out at Hampton.

The meeting at Hampton on Friday evening was also largely attended—one of the largest political gatherings ever held there. Reading and all the surrounding townships rallied with much spirit. Before organizing, a handsome procession, with martial music, marched the streets. The meeting was held at Dick's hotel, and the following gentlemen were the officers:

President, Col. Joseph L. Kuhn.

Vice Presidents, Henry Myers, Esq., Thomas G. Dicks, Edmund Neidich, Jacob Miller, Michael A. Wagon, Wm. S. Hildebrand, Samuel March, Jeremiah Slaybaugh, George King, Col. S. Blake, John L. Toughinbaugh, Michael Deane, Wm. B. Gardner, Frederick Wolf, Major Jacob Sanders, Henry Albert, Abner S. Hildebrand, H. J. Myers, Esq., John Ruff, Samuel Chronister, David Chronister, Jacob Overhizer, John Lynch, Robert M. Dicks, Philip Denolue, John Albert, Wm. Cresswell.

Secretaries, Dr. M. C. White, Levi Chronister, Esq., Single E. Choltz, Solomon Miller, Charles E. Kuhn, Stephen Hinner, Daniel H. Myers, Dr. A. Horz, A. K. Stoner, Wm. W. Myers, Jacob S. Taughinbaugh, Wm. J. John, Dillone, S. C. Brown, Thomas G. Neely.

Gen. Coffroth made an admirable speech, and was loudly cheered. H. J. Stahl followed, and Dr. A. B. Dill closed in a very happy manner. The meeting adjourned until the October and November elections with thundering cheers for all the Democratic candidates.

Tremendous Outpouring at Gettysburg.

The Democratic meeting in Gettysburg on Saturday evening was a rouser, reminding one of the monster gatherings of '44. Proceedings next week.

Club Meetings.

The organization of the "McClellan Club of Gettysburg" was completed on Saturday evening week. A constitution was reported, adopted, and signed by all present.—The following permanent officers were chosen:

President, Hon. David Ziegler.

Vice President, Harvey D. Wattles.

Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq.

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fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health.

ny relating three cures I have made in New York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston street. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, 32 Bond street, and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the

best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had her mind made up to die a brave man, and he desired to gratify her wishes. — I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial vesicles very much affected, no cavities had formed, her countenance was very serene. Her pulse was half full of throb pulses. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhoea. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to last her, and that this diarrhoea was the best of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long, and that she would rather die than make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Maudsley Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhoea was carried off, her appetite had returned and she could sit up and walk.

and gave me a long certificate, certified to by the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs Bartholomew, 83 West Forty-fifth street, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was lame-spited, skin sallow, tongue coated with yellow mucus, and fatigued, and was being into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Srup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, 33 Bond street, in two weeks somewhat improved. I gave her Srup to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months came to my rooms, and was so trigged, and saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been about a year. I have cured many more and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

ford, Conn., Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood. I treated her with cod liver oil, tonic wine, and iron. She pretty well found one with one lung so large and the other lung so small. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die, but to my astonishment she returned home cured. To-day Mrs. Bartholomew [Miss] all seemed to get better, the pulmonary fluid healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and less cough than thirty years ago. In six weeks she will come again, which I do not doubt will leave her before June. I should think it

would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Mrs. New York, and some of them who have been cured by my medicine. There are numerous in New York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit and the alledged know where and how they were cured.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 4th Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. to give advice, free of charge; but for a thorough examination he charges three dollars. He can be consulted at his residence, No. 242 Tenth, each \$1.25 per bottle, or \$5 the half-dozen. Mandrake \$1.25 cents per box, and can be for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

June 6, 1864. 2m

Dissolution
OF PARTNERSHIP. The Co-partners of

being dissolved between the subscribers, had
existing this day by mutual consent. We
return thanks to our friends and the public
for the liberal support extended to us. Our
books will be sold at the store, and we earnestly
request those inclined to do so call upon us
before immediate payment, as we are desirous
to settle our business without delay.

ALEXANDER COBEAN,
JOHN CLIF.

Jan. 26, 1864.

A Card.
FRIEND subscriber having disposed of his in-
terest in the Store of Cobean & Clif by
John N. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks
pardon for his absence from the store, and
patronize his successor—where Bargains may
be had.
JOHN CLIF.
Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change
IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A
Cobean having associated with him his
business John S. Crawford, who purchases
the interest of John Culp, respectfully an-
nounces to the citizens of Gettysburg, and the
public generally, that the business will be con-
tinued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg
street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will con-
stantly keep on hand a large stock of Good
in the line of
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARBET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
and they will also continue the Manufacture of
Shoes.
From their long experience in all the shoe
branches, they flatter themselves that they can
please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.
A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.
Doing business under the name and firm
of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.]

Established 1850.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
DIETZ & CO.

NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,
 between Howard and Liberty, where they will
 for the future conduct the Wholesale Bus-
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 Hosiery, Trimmings,
 Furnishing Goods,
 Perfumery, Notions,
 Stationery, Cutlery,
 Toys, &c., &c.
 to which they invite the attention of the city and
 country purveyors, feeling confident of the
 ability to offer inducements in prices as
 quality of Goods.
 Orders by mail will receive prompt atten-
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 LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
 308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
 March 14, 1864.

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 handbills, bill-
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 Full instructions accompanying work men
 selling a boy ten years old work them up
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CHENCK'S
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